Hanning's Sart

POILS THE BERGLARS

4:500,000

Mnw-Yong, March 27, 1361.

Meurs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
One-TLANES.—You have already been well informed, through se columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Eurgia Proof Safe unade by rou for our Bank's few years are. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy loors and the best of looks, the ottempt upon the Vault was successful.

The request succeeded in undertaining the Vault by digging a bound, some seventy feet lung, under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they comterminating at the base of the Vault Realf. Here they com-menced their operations upon a large scale; and, after removing the frost part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly taid in comout, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a jack-actow, of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus

Your Safe now became the great point of attack and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to \$500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the

The first great sim seemed to be to drill into the Safe; but, though some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron forming the castor lining tured the point of every tool. Disappolated here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework apart. After Safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework spart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off arother, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confi-dence in your Safe has been reassured; and we would further add, for the benefit of the public, and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe-which they did not do—that three more thicknesses of motal still remained; and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they completely folled.

When the great resources of these burg'are are considered, the opportunity to work from Saturday night to Monday morning, the great number of the best kind of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud

We wish you to send the largest Safe purchased by us at your lors, to our new Banking House, in Greenwich street, and as one as we get moved you shall have the old one as trophy.

Hunning's Champion Burglan-Proof Sayes, made of Boile Iron, fined with the new patent CRESTALIZED IRON (which can not be drilled), and traine cosing of bars of Steel, are the only reliable security from Bank robbers and expert hieres.

Hannino's Parmer Champion First Proof Sarsa—the best Hannyo & Co., No. 251 Broadway.

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A FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN ALWAYS AT HAND. Dr. Gerronn's Hownerarnic Constitute, conditing of forty different remedies, being the prescription of an experience entific Family Physician.

entific Family Fhysiolan.

These caralives are very carefully propored and put up in ment form, at 75 cents each box, or in vial cases to suit the wants of lovery family. They will prove to be as represented, and will seldom full to oute where a cure is possible. The symptoms of discuss and method of treatment are given in Manual accompany. nying medicines.

LOST OF DR. GIVEOUS'S HORROPATHIC CURATITES

Mo.

HORMOFATHE CURATURE

LOUIS FAYER and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restleanness,
Source Worse Fayers, Worm Colic, Versubous Appetite.

Ourse Dragemen. Orbital Wakefolsess.

Ourse Dragemen. Orbital wakefolsess.

Ourse Dragemen. Orbital Source of Adults, Cholera Infantum,
and Sammer Compilation.

Ourse Grotzkin Monta and Cholera.

Ourse Restrains.

Toothacks, Fain and Cholera.

Toothacks, Fain Americas, International Sick Headache,
Bustiness, and Armona Billons, and Sick Headache,
Distress after Esting Constitution for the Course Internation of Whites, Bearing Down, too Profine Memora.

12—CURNA LECCRESIES MENNES, Scatty or Delaying.

13—CURNA LECCRESIES MENNES, Scatty or Delaying.

14—CURNA CROPP, Horras Cough, Oppressed Breathing.

14—CURNA SATE RINKING CRUSTY Expitions, Scald Head, Dandruff, Barbers Inch.

16—CURNA SIRIUWAYEN, Pain, Lammers, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side, or Lindo.

16—CURNA PLEAS, Internal or External, Blind or Bulle, Curns Prink, Internal or External, Blind or Bulle, Curns Prink, Internal or External, Blind or Bulle, Curns Optimation. West of Palling or Walks, West of Palling or Walks.

16—Cease Remusaries, Fain, Lammeas, or Soreness in the Ches. Back, Bide, or Lioba.

66—Cease Feren and Adda. Dumb Agne, &c.

17—Course Press, internal or Esternal, Bind or Bleeding.

18—Cease Ordinates. Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Faling or Week Sight, Strofficious Sore Eyes.

19—Cease Cataries. Adulte or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head; Inflames.

20—Curse Wangerist Cours, shortening and pullisting it.

21—Chris Asyman, Wheesing, Labored Breathing.

23—Curse Sorovila Enlarged Glands and Tousils, Old Ulcers.

25—Curse Dunitly, Physical or Nervous Weskness.

21—Curas Ear Dishars, Noise in the Head Earache.
22—Curas Senouta. Enlarge de lands and Tonails, Old Ulcera.
23—Curas Dishart, Physical or Nervous Weakness.
23—Curas Dishart, Physical or Nervous Weakness.
23—Curas Dishart, Physical or Nervous Weakness.
23—Curas Ventrach Disharts, Grave, Paindi Swelling.
23—Curas Seninat Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Protestion and Debility.
23—Curas Sone Mouvis, Cankered Mouta, &c.
23—Curas Sone Mouvis, Cankered Mouta, &c.
23—Curas Sone Mouvis, Cankered Mouta, &c.
23—Curas Harrant Inconvisions, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Paintil, or Scalding Urination.
24—Curas Sone Mouvis, Cankered Mouta, &c.
25—Curas Consequent Protesting Urination.
25—Curas Consequent Protesting Urination.
25—Curas Consequent Consequent Protesting Consequ

For a more particular account of the diseases for which these remedies may be used, see Dr. Giffund's Mantat, which will be

Cases or boxes, filled with such remedies as parties may order, will be sent to any part of the country on receipt of prices, is

bank notes or postage stamps, free of charge.

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\$17 Fulton at.; and by Druggists and dealers generally.

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REDUCED IN PRICE TO SELT THE TIMES.

Inhibity, neathers of appearance and economy in the use

as always stood unrivaled, and the reduction to price makes it on chaspest as well as the heat.

A liberal discount to the trade, city and country.

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A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE. to sew and improved instrument differing in principle and action from all others. A manual court is effected in almost very case, as bundreds will testify. Our Frmans Svrronvens. Baccus for men, women, and children Gunsonr & Co., No. 25 Bond et., Now-York-

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Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.

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The only true and genuine article.

Beware of imposition.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE. A sure care for Bleeding, Blind, and Itching Piles, Scrofuls, Salt Rheum, and Diseases of the Sain. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are particularly requested to refund the meney. Only five bottles in stheusand returned, and these were confirmed Fi tula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprieter's pussession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by Hanny D. Fowlis, Chemist, No. 71 Prince st., Boston Sold by Heineman & Co., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price, \$1 per bettle.

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Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a spicodid assortment of

GAS FIXTURES.

FRENCH BRONZES, direct importation, consisting of MANTEL DENAMENTS, STATUSTICS, GROUPS, INC. STANDS, &c. PLEMBING and Gas FITTING attended to as usual at No. 331 tthet, and No. 3 Aster House, Barclay at.

MOLDAVIA CREAM forces the hair and whiskers to grow luminantly. Sold at W. A. Barchelon's new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

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Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphiets containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water as a remedial agent in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be furnished gratis, by Hirax W. Bostwick, No. 514 Broadway. Calland get a Famphiet.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACRINES At reduced prices, with Glass-Cloth Presser, Improved Loc Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Cerder, &c., 505 Broadwa

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

To Advertisers.

The steady increase in the city circulation of THE TRIBUNE increases its value as a medium for city advertising. Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their advertisements as early as possible, as we are obliged to put the paper to press at an earlier hour than formerly.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States : A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law;

Now, therefore, I. ADDAMAN LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the Militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000 in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, items-among them, one of \$20,000 to pay the the integrity, and the existence of our National expenses of the contesting Chamberlains last Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough

I deem it proper to say, that the first service assigned to the force hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do, hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures aspin their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thou. sand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the in. dependence of the United States the eighty-fifth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By THE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Federal Government, laving exhausted every form of forbearance, will now do its sworn duty with energy and promptitude. The President to-day issues a proclamation, which we publish above, calling out a force of seventy-five thousand men, and convening an extra session of Congress on the Fourth of July.

The call for troops will be zealously responded to. Pennsylvania alone will offer more than the number required. They could also be entirely supplied from this State, almost from this city alone. The war, which the Rebels have insanely begun, is a terrible necessity. Let it be as short

down South of Wilmington, N. C.

to be called forthwith by Gov. Yates. It is stated that the Confederate Congress, on re-assembling, will at once declare war against

An extra session of the Illinois Legislature is

the United States. Adjutant General Carrington has issued orders for carrying into effect the military law of Ohio, which will concentrate about 25,000 men.

We give this morning detailed reports of the state of public feeling hereabouts respecting the event of the day, together with expressions from various pulpits.

Senator Douglas called upon the President last evening, and assured him that he was prepared to sustain the Administration in the exercise of all its constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital.

We publish this morning a copy of a call which has been very extensively circulated in this city, preparatory to holding a mass convention of those who are in favor of maintaining our glorious country against the rebels who are seeking to destroy it. It has been numerously signed by leading citizens, irrespective of party.

The reported project to seize Fort Delaware, which is situated on Pea-Patch Island, opposite Delaware City, and about 30 miles from Philadelphia, has caused great excitement in the latter city. Volunteers are getting themselves ready to respond instantly to the call of Gov. Curtin or the President.

It is reported that Gov. Morgan will to-day issue his Proclamation calling for 25,000 volunteers. And it is also said that Gov. Curtin has given assurances that 100,000 Pennsylvanians can be sent to Washington within 48 hours if re-

The news from Charleston does not seem to have thrown the Virginia Convention, on Saturday, into that fit of terror which was evidently counted on by the rebel managers. After the introduction of a secession resolve, and an animated discussion, the Convention adjourned to this morning, without any action on the subject.

We understand that \$10,000 in cold cash went up from our City to Albany on Friday night to defeat the Metropolitan Health Commission bill. This was an extra sum, and is understood to be on account of Street-Sweeping. We care very little whether this bill is passed or lost-for it contains a mixture of good and evil-but we should hate to have it either passed or killed by . 110

It is reported from Pensacola that Fort Pickens has been reenforced, and another report says that 400 men have been introduced. This news comes through Secession sources, and cannot be entirely relied on, but it is probable. Though this number of men will not make up a full war garrison for the fort, it will at least enable the defense to make a more formidable resistance than was made by the handful of men in Eumter.

We learn from our Brooklyn reporter that about 400 members of the 69th Regiment, Col. Corcoran commander, crossed to that city yesterday, and drilled in field exercises in the outskirts. They were preparing for duty in case their services should be required, and it was understood that they had either offered, or were about to offer, their services to the General Goverument. Three cheers for the 69th!

The Tax-Levy for this City has gone up from the Assembly to the Senate with many atrocious Winter-which ought to be paid by the contestants, and ought not to have cost \$1,000, and probably did not. Another stealing item is \$98,000 for back pay to Aldermen and Councilmen for years in which they served under laws which expressly denies them any pay. If such items as these and the \$250,000 for Harlem Bridge can pass the Legislature, we shall ask to have the Tax-Levy pass without confirmation at Albany. Honest men in the Legislature! put no item into our Tax-Levy which is not sanctioned by our Supervisors and Aldermen! Strike out as much as you please, but never put in a dol-

The Secessionist dispatches from Charleston neak of great indignation among the rebel forces here at the failure of the fleet to come in and take part in the fight on Saturday. Of course, the rebels would be very glad to have added to their prize one or two vessels of war, that being an article not included among the plunder which they have stolen from the United States. But as to the justice of the blame they assume to cast upon the fleet, we can only judge when the official reports of the United States officers come to be published. At present we do not know what vessels were off Charleston harbor on Friday night and Saturday; nor how far they had been disabled by the storm: nor precisely what military force was on board. In short, we are ignorant of the facts essential to a proper conclusion on the subject; but we may be sure that neither Commander Porter, the superior officer of the fleet, nor Lieut.-Col. Brown, who commanded the soldiers, neglected anything that courage and good judgment required to be done or attempted.

Our dispatches from Charleston are evidently in great part made up of the rumors flying about the town, all of them wearing the tone of the locality, and, therefore, not to be relied on in respect to the various details which they give with more or less of self-contradiction. The onfact, however, that Maj. Anderson has yielded, appears to be determined. The firing upon Fort imter was kept up at regular intervals during Friday night, but was not responded to after t o'clock in the evening. At 7 o'clock the next morning, however, Maj. Anderson recommenced. At 9 o'clock, a dense smoke is said to have poured out of the fort, and subsequently an explosion occurred, when Maj. Anderson ceased firing for about an hour. Fort Moultrie and the Morris Island battery kept up their fire during the constion of Major Anderson's fire, and at 12:55 o'clock p. m. the American flag was lowered. Boats were sent with officers to the fort to arrange the terms of capitulation. The dispatches state that the officers' quarters were on fire, but this seems in-

The telegraph lines are reported as broken possible, as there was no wood in them to burn, and the explosions heard were frem small piles of shell which ignited from the heat. It is also said that the walls were badly battered, but no breach was made. It is said that no lives were lost on either side, though five of Major Anderson's men are reported to have been injured. Negotiations were forthwith entered into for the evacuation of the fort, and a dispatch received from Charleston last evening states that they were concluded on Saturday evening, and that the surrender was to be made at 10 o'clock yesterday. The same dispatch also says that Major Anderson and his command would leave in the steamer Isabel for New-York at 11 o'clock last

THE RESULT.

Fort Sunter is lost, but Freedom is saved. There is no more thought of bribing or coaxing the traitors who have dared to aim their cannon balls at the flag of the Union and those who gave their lives to defend it. It seems but yesterday that at least two-thirds of the journals of this City were the virtual allies of the Secessionists, their apologists, their champions. The roar of the great circle of batteries pouring their iron hail upon devoted Sumter has struck them all dumb. t is as if one had made a brilliant and effective speech setting forth the innocence of murder, and, having just bidden adieu to the cheers and the gaslight, were to be confronted by the gory form and staring eyes of a victim of assassination, the first fruit of his oratorical success. For months before the late Presidential Election, a majority of our journals predicted forcible resist ance to the Government as the natural and necessary consequence of a Republican triumph; for months since, they have been cherishing and encouraging the Slaveholders' Rebellion as if it were a very natural and proper proceeding. Their object was purely partisan-they wished to bully the Republican Administration into shameful recreancy to Republican principle, and then call upon the People to expel from power a party so profligate and cowardly. They did not succeed in this: they have succeeded in enticing their Southern proteges and some time allies into flagrant treason.

There cannot be a rational doubt that every man who aided or abetted the attack on Fort Sumter is involved in the guilt of Treason. The Federal Constitution (Art. 3, sec. 3,) says:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levy ng war against them, or on adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

-That all the besiegers of Forts Sumter and Pickens have incurred the penalty of Treasonwhich is Death-is indisputable; but how much do those come short of it who still persist in pettifogging the cause of the traitors? Witness the following from Mayor Wood's personal organ:

"The great fact is upon us. Civil war has been commenced. Where it will end is known only to that Higher Power that shapes our ends, rough-how them as we will.' Of one thing, however, we are theroughly convinced - the South can never be subjugated by the North, nor can any marked successes be achieved against them. They have us at every advantage. They fight upon their own soil, is behalf of their dearest right their public institutions, their homes and their property. that product incurrences, and appliances for the contest; are commanded by officers who have fought and won battles by the side of these against whom they are new arrayed. with ranks filled by men as intelligent, patriotic, and brave as e'er faced a foe, and a determination never to be defeated.

"The South in the reservation, has been driven to the wall, and forced to preclaim its independence. A service insurrection and the wholesale slaughter of the whites will alone satisfy the murderous designs of the Abolitionists. The Administration, egged on by the halloo of the Black Republican journals of this city, has sent on its mercenary forces to pick a quarrel and inthate the Work of desolation and ruin. A call is made for an ar my of volunteers, under the preferse that an invasion is apprehended of the Federal capital, and the next step will be to sum on the slave population to revolt and mass

-If any journal issued within the limits of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy were to publish any thing like the above on the side of the North, its editors and all his abettors would at once be strung up to the handlest lamp-post or some convenient limb of a tree. We rejoice that we live in a region where every offense is left to the cognizance of the tribunals and to the punishment prescribed by the laws of the land.

Most of our journals lately parading the pranks of the Secessionists with scarcely disguised exultation, have been suddenly sobered by the culmination of the slaveholding conspiracy. They would evidenly like to justify and encourage the traitors further, but they dare not: so the Amen sticks in their throat. The aspect of the People appalls them. Democrat as well as Republican, Conservative and Radical, instinctively feel that the guns fired at Sumter were aimed at the heart of the American Republic. Not even in the lowest groggery of our City would it be safe to propose cheers for Beauregard and Gov. Pickens. The Tories of the Revolution were relatively ten times as numerous here as are the open sympathizers with the Palmetto Rebels. The manifestations at the Stock Exchange on Saturday were symptomatic of the feeling everywhere. It is hard to lose Sumter; it is a consolation to know that in losing it we have gained a united People. Henceforth, the loyal States are a unit in uncompromising hostility to Treason, wherever plotted, however justified. Fort Sumter is temporarily lost, but the Country is saved. Live the Republic!

ADVICES FROM MONTGOMERY.

To those who have been of late in any degree familiar with our columns, it is hardly necessary to say that for the subjoined dispatches we are indebted to our enthusiastic Secessionist correspondent at Montgomery, Mr. George N. Sanders, who has, this time, sent forward his favors by sail, which accounts for their being dated a woek ago: "MOSTGOMERY, Ala., 8th April, 1861.

" The Union men of the North must plant themselves coner or later upon the Davis and Stephens platformthat is to say, upon the Constitution of the Confed-"Rhode Island has given the first gun for the Grand Republic. The New-York Democrats and Union men will soon reject all programmes not embracing the

entire continent. The Crittenden and Border-State divisional cotton-excluding compromises are not even entertained here. The Ohio valley will never consen to a separation from the Gulf States, and the people of that section will accept this agricultural and comm cially-expansive Constitution as good enough. "I am not surprised to see that you are more pleased

with Charleston poetry than with Montgomery facts. But remember my prophetic letter to the Republicans last October, and you will give more consideration to my views of passing events. There can be but one Government embracing the old Territories of the Union, and that Government cannot be that of the United States as at present organized. Neither can the latter form the basis of adjustment. "MONTGOMERY, April 9, 1861.

" The Crittenden and Border State propositions are all humbug. Beside the Jeff. Davis, or Old Jeff. n, there is nothing else before the country. Douglas, Crittenden & Co. will have to cave, and the much sooner then they think. There is not timber enough in their platform to stand a six-weeks' contest. "Should Lincoln attempt a blockade". Davis will make war in every way and in three months will drive Lin-

coln out of Washington. "The Customs receipts at Mobile for the month of March, just officially reported here, amount to \$34,000. Last year under the old Government they were \$10,000. Five times as many goods have been bonded there this.

March as in the same month of last year. "G. E. S."

Mr. Sanders and his friends at Montgomery would seem to have been mistaken in Governor Sprague of Rhede Island, since he has officially declared his intention to stand by the Union and the old Constitution.

They will find themselves equally mistaken in regard to the New-York Democracy. The proportion of those among the members of that party who will join in the attempt to set on foot a bloody civil war, here in New-York, for the exclusive purpose of aggrandizing that accursed institution which has brought all these woes upon the country, will be very small indeed.

And if Messrs. Sanders, Davis & Co. think that they can awe and trample upon the descendants of the Puritans of New-England, the Dutchmen of New-York, or the Quakers of Pennsylvania, they are fatally mistaken. They have two millions and a quarter of black and variegated slaves within their own limits; but to convert the twenty millions of white people in the Free States into their chattels will be rather

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILITIA.

The President of the United States, by Sec. 2, Article II. of the Federal Constitution is "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States;" and he is also, by Sec. 3 of the same article, empowered to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." But the power "to provide for calling the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," is reserved by Sec. 8 of Article I. to Congress. How, then, it is asked, can the President

the United States call out the militia, in the present emergency, or accept the offers of aid from the different States, without first calling an extra session of Congress "to provide for " calling forth the militia to execute the laws of "the Union and suppress" the wide spread insurrection which now exists in seven States of the Union? The question is pertinent, and the public mind no doubt will be relieved as to the power of the President by accurate information upon this point, especially as the failure to pass a force bill by the late Congress has left the Impression that the Chief Magistrate is without any power whatever in such a crisis until he first calls upon Congress for authority. The emergency is provided for by the act of

1795, which gives power to the President to call upon the militia in case of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion; in case of insurrection in any State against the laws thereof, if called upon by the Legislature or executive of the State, and, finally, "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals in this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the 'United States to call forth the militia of such, or of any other State or States, as may be ' necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and "the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress." The act also requires that, when the President deems it necessary thus to resort to military force, he shall command the insurgents by proclamation to disperse within a limited time.

The power bestowed upon the Chief Magistrate, under this act, is ample to enable him to deal with the present crisis in our national affairs. As the Chief Executive Officer of the District of Columbia, he is empowered to call upon the militia of such State or States as he may deem proper, to suppress an insurrection against the Government; and, as President, he may resort to the same military aid to suppress a combination, obstructing and opposing the laws of the United States, which is too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way. It is by virtue of this authority that he this morning issues his proclamation calling out 75,000 men.

Armed with such powers, a President of the determination and purpose of Mr. Lincoln, backed by the fervent patriotism of the North which the present exigency is calling forth, can surely make head against the most formidable rebellion. Even the most timid need have no fears of the result. But any doubts that may remain as to the power of the Administration will be set aside by the extra session of Congress, which, with a happy regard to the assonations of the day, will meet on the Fourth of

If the organized traitors of the Cotton States fulfill their cherished purpose of making a rush on Washington City, we shall probably hear of their mustering for that enterprise within the next fortnight. The President will of course call on the States for Volunteers to meet and repel this raid, for which the new levies called out by Jeff. Davis are doubtless intended. If we must have civil war, let it be brought to a head at the earliest moment. Let the People know the worst, and they will meet it with a resolution not unworthy the lineal descendants of the men who rallied around Putnam and Stark, Gates and Greene, Lafayette and Washington. Suspense and delay are what they most revolt at.

Might it not be well for those who regard themselves as citizens of the United States, as they gather to receive or to consider the exciting news from hour to hour flashed over the country, to take together the legally prescribed oath of fidelity to the American Republic and the Federal Constitution? If administered with due solemnity and impressiveness, it could not fail to nerve their hearts and strengthen their hands for the great trials and perils now before us.

We learn from an official source in Washington that the Attorney-General now has under consideration the question whether the Government has really purchased the present site of the Post-Office in this city.

-As it is impossible for the Trustees of the Old Dutch Church to give a valid title to the property, we suppose there is no doubt that the decision will be adverse to those who are seeking to fix

the Post-Office in that most inconvenient and improper locality. A much less imperfection in the title to the Brick Church property, bounded by Beekman street, Nassau street, and Park row, led to the rejection of that admirable Atuation; and we presume that the same result must be arrived at in the present case.

The Richmond Examiner speaks of Mr. Lincoln as a low and obscure Illinois Babeon." Gen. Scott " is a vulture," and has " inscribed his name high upon the roll of infamy." The Hon. A. H. H. Stuart of Virginia, Secretary of the Interior to President Fillmore, is "a genuine flunkey," who wants " to split his sides at the obscene "jokes of the Baboon. He would glory in kiesing all the apes of the White House, and in filling his pockets with the broken victuals." Andrew Johnson, J. Holt, Winter Davis, Etheridge, Clemens, and John Minor Both all merit 'expulsion, disgrace, or banging, according to "their several degrees of crime." Gov. Letcher. Mr. Summers, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Rives, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Harris, and every other member of the Virginia Convention, who is unwilling to hurry the State into ruin, are objects of similar compliments from the Secession organ. The same journal exults in the opening of civil war. "Never was an issue of arms "more necessary to the character of a gentle-"man whose character and courage had been both questioned and doubted by the community, "than it is to this Southern and slaveholding nation." Again, we are told that "the civil war now beginning is not without a glorious hope and a magnificent promise. In it these Southern States will develop the grandest qual-" ities of Christian men."

-Comment is unnecessary.

We rejoice to state that the bill creating Commission of citizens of this city to revise her Charter has passed both branches of the Legislature, and will doubtless be signed by the Governor, if it has not already been. We believe a majority of the Commissioners are Democrats, but mainly very moderate politicians. A good part of them are well acquainted with Municipal affairs, and ought to know how to frame a good Charter. At all events, whatever is done will be subject to approval or rejection by the People and the Legislature, and we will hope that the result will be a radical and permanent reform

The Assembly of our State is threatening Judge Gould of Troy with an impeachment. The offense charged is improperly influencing the selection of Jurymen at a recent session of his Court in Albany. No improper motive is charged, but the conduct alleged by the Committee badly needs explanation. The Judiciary Committee mean to prosecute the investigation after the adjourn-

Our Harbor-Masters received a pretty severe raking in a report from the Investigating Committee to the Senate on Saturday. They call on the Governor to remove one of them-John S. Anable-and we do not doubt his compliance. Others are to be chased up by the Committee after adjournment, if permitted.

The Brooklyn Improvement bills have all passed both Houses, and will doubtless become laws. They are understood to be fair compromises between the wholesale acts of last Winter and the do-nothing policy which they triumphed over. The streets to be improved are the Atlantic, Bushwick and Fourth Avenues, Hind street,

The bill to regulate and limit the freight charged on Milk by the Harlem Railroad, has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. Its final passage is very doubtful.

The bill appropriating \$500,000 to arm our State has passed both Houses of our Legislature-only two Nays in the Senate. It will doubtless be promptly carried into effect.

SERVICES AT THE REV. MR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH .-- An immense congregation was in attendance on the evening services at the Universalist Church in Broadway, near Broome street (the Rev. E. H. Chapin's), evident ly anticipating that the reverend gentleman would peak at length on the action in Charleston harbor. He did not, however. In his opening prayer he sup-plicated the throne of Divine Grace to "Avert the implicated the throne of Divine Grace to ' pending calamity, and to prevent the shedding of blood; out to be with us, even though our country is destined to pass through a baptism of fire." He made no special illusion to the reported bombardment of Sunter in his discourse, which was on the Eternity of God; bus inculcated the necessity of patience in all public as well as private trials. The church was crowded to over-

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAIL-DAD .- The following is the order of trains leaving New-York for Albany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West, on the Hudson River Railroad. From Chambers street: Express, 7 and 11 a. m., and 31, and 5 p. m.; Troy and Albany (with sleeping car), 101 p. m.; Poughkeepsie train, 6 a. m., 121, and 1 p. m.; Peekskill train, 51 p. m.; Sing Sing train, 9:50 a. m., 31, and 41 p. m.; Fishkill train, 7 p. m. The Thirty-first-street time may be seen in the adver-

DISASTER FROM THE STORM .- As the schooner Pizarro, of Barnstable, in ballast, was coming down the Sound, on Saturday, she was struck by a squall and capsized. The schooner Ely Townsend, of Cape May, went to her assistance, and succeeded in righting her. She was taken on the beach, at City Island, where she will be pumped out.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING .- A young man by the name of Lake L. Carson was killed by lightning on board the schooner Sarah J. Bright, in the Gulf Stream, o the 19th inst. The schooner was from Porto Cabello, Carson belonged to Cape May. On Saturday afternoon, Coroner Gafney of Jersey City held an inquest on board the schooner, and a verdict was readered in accordance with the facts.

FROM HAVANA.-By the steamship De Soto, which arrived yesterday, we have Havana dates of the 8th inst. The Spanish steam-frigate Princess of Arterias arrived on the 27th ult. from Cadiz sad St. Domingo. In Sugares, no change in quotations. No. 12, 21@35.

No.000 boxes.

Monasers dmil at 14/32 reals \$\frac{1}{2}\$ keg.

Monasers dmil at 14/32 reals \$\frac{1}{2}\$ keg.

Fancients—The arrival of many vessels and the want of action in the Sugar market has caused a decline; will review with better conditioned market.

EXCHANGE—London, 9/3/10 prem.; New-York par to 2; New-Orleans, 3/3/4. United States Gold Colon, 4 prem.

A Large Ship Wrecked. NORFOLK, Saturday, April 13, 1861. the late storm and that seventeen lives were lost. The vessel is said to be the Witcheraft, slready reported.

Another War Vessel to be Fitted Out. Nonrolk, Saturday, April 13, 1861. Orders have been received here to fit out the Meri-